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THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. The Truth About McKinley and

What Is Called "McKinleyism." If a candid man were trying to form an estimate of President McKINLEY's personality, in its relation to public affairs, he might simplify matters by supposing himself to be cogitating in the year 1915 or 1920, instead of 1900. Freed by this effort of the Imagination from the obligations or prejudices of contemporary partisanship, what would his judgment be?

The first conclusion, we think, would be that Mr. McKinley was not very well understood by the people of the United States until he was fifty-four years old, and in the White House There have been other Instances where the country has not really made the acquaintance of the man whom It has chosen for its President until after his election and establishment in that exalted office. But neither was Mr. McKIN-LEY lifted out of comparative obscurity by a political accident, nor was his nomination due to previous military eminence, such as affords no proper indication of fitness for the gravest responsibilities of statesmanship. He had worked his way up in politics by the conventional and characteristically American methods which are common property. He had been a personage of increasing importance in national politics for twenty years, in full sight of everybody. His opportunities and the demands upon his intellectual resources had apparently been such as to develop and exhibit all that was latent in him. In honest truth he carried to the Executive Mansion a reputation for not much more than a good order of secondclass ability, a personal amiability and tact that made and kept friends, considerable adroitness in the minor negotiations of statecraft, intense convictions and minute technical knowledge concerning one of the great questions of public policy, that of protection by tariff; and beyond that a certain inelastic, unimaginative opportunism suited to a rather narrow zigzag path across the pages of history.

Some of Mr. McKINLEY's admirers are fond of comparing his evolution as a statesman to that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Most psychologists who study the record of Mr. Lincoln's preliminary career alongside of that of Mr. McKINLEY's, down to the time when each stood at the threshold of tremendous events, are likely to be Impressed less by the parallel than by the obvious contrasts.

Yet statesmen are not born at fifty-four: and characters are not remodelled at that age by the mere pressure of circumstances. There must have been in WILLIAM MCKIN-LEY from the first all the greater qualities and capabilities which few observers would have set down to his credit in 1896, or would decline to recognize in him four years later. Indeed, it makes precious little difference what report is rendered by those undertake now to dissect with pens the sinews and fibres of the President's political genius. "McKinleyism" is a term sometimes used for partisan purposes in an offensive sense; it has been employed by no political antagonist more offensively or unjustly than by the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY, who is old enough and has wit enough to know better. The nation and a considerable part of the inhabitants of the civilized earth have found out that "McKinleyism" means something individually distinct and definite, for good or for bad according to the present point of view. What it will mean when the permanent

and impartial record comes to be made up

is much easier to foresee than it was before the Maine was blown into wreckage in Havana harbor. When all has been said that can be said fairly against this Administration, the fact remains that since the preservation of the Union by Lincoln's heroic patience and stendfast purpose, no President has been confronted by duties of such magnitude as those which have devolved upon Mr. McKinley. No President could have risen to the occasion with a more surprising exhibition of entire mental and moral adequacy, or with less affectation of personal masterfulness. Ten years hence people will laugh when they remember McKinley of despotic practices and in- which he and his agents had thought to Twenty years hence it will seem incredible | When a convention of "anti-imperialists" while shaping his way through the crowd- more evident to all men's minds. LEY who organized swift and crushing vic- campaign they are 5 to 1. tory in our first war with a foreign Power for

to the people thereof!

moral cowardice even. His political ene- candidacy, to his great material damage; to the sea, has been twice captured by shielded by that fact from the ordinary mies, misapprehending altogether the char- and in his theoretical opinions he repre- foreigners during the last forty years. penaltics that attach to an infamous or a acter of the man, were attempting to force sented a considerable body of financial They are likely to regard Singanfu as dishonest action? Is a man absolved from him to premature action. His friends in minds. At any rate there were then many a safer and more desirable residence. That moral responsibility because he belongs to Congress and in the country were emo- men even in the seats of finance, who were tionally impatient. The pressure from open to conviction on the subject, with by historical associations and by the ferevery side was sufficient to have carried tendencies toward free silver. Now there tility of the surrounding district, but by a lightweight President off his feet. He is no such class. In 1896 Wall Street itself its central position with reference to China strengthening the gold standard last Spring lost, as a matter of historical fact, neither | contained a minority of respectable prohis firm foothold nor his head. While portions inclined to BRYAN's theory, but others were clamoring, his Administration was preparing for the coming war; and the unanimous and unalterable in opposition results of the preparation were manifest a few months later, to the glory of the flag and to the astonishment of some Europeans and Asiatics. So far as the prevalent four years ago, and not less in several branches of the Executive Department were concerned, the most momentous | Electoral votes to Bryan as a matter of crisis since the Civil War was met by Presi- course, than in all other parts. dent McKinley with fit dignity, full sense of responsibility, unswervingly patriotic purpose, and practical efficiency well-nigh as it has proceeded the evidences of a deepunprecedented. And that will be the unchallenged verdict of the historians.

Then came another revelation of the breadth of a statesmanship previously considered by many to be bounded north, south, east and west by tariff schedules. In dealing with the delicate and complicated questions arising from the war, Mr. McKinley proved that he possessed creative imagination of the first order. The end of the nineteenth century has been marked by a wonderful revival of the American spirit, and by the great national movement which began in Haustson's time and was only temporarily checked, not stifled, in CLEVELAND'S. No narrow intellect could have perceived the significance of this movement or recognized its splendid opportunities as they opened one after another. That Mr. McKinley had not only academic faith in the destinies of this republic but also the courage to help work them out practically, and the political genius to do in the right way, always under the laws and the Constitution, will constitute his the Americans who shall live after us. His all the States except those of the South, distinguished services to protection and of which he is sure without any need of honest money will stand conspicuous in debate, and they are the colors of a demathe record, but it is his part in promoting gogue of dangerous possibilities not susthe larger national interests that underlie pected in 1896. The manner of his appeals all domestic political issues and are more important than any of them, being typi- changed according as he saw or imagined fled by the flag itself, that will put his name | the social and political tastes and prejusecurely among the names of the great dices of the different communities to which Presidents.

For nearly three years now Mr. McKINLEY has prosecuted with steadfast fidelity the policy which was indicated to him by events, the same policy. Following his guidance, as it would have been indicated to any they have ended this canvass with disequally patriotic and able President facing tinetly incendiary appeals to the most the same situation and opportunities. and in that sense only. From the be- adopted by RICHARD CROKER to insult ginning to the present time neither oppo- the Sound Money Parade of yesterday, sition nor hostile criticism has turned him from the straight line to the end in administration enabled him to carry out, view; nor has be manifested, as to prin- were conceived in that spirit as a notificaciples or details, the slightest hesitation or tion of the malign purpose of Bryanism performed his sworn duty under circum- paign began with insult to reason and it of his Constitutional authority. He has Bryanism. and that course is recorded beyond the of votes was less than one-third as name and stead of the real criminal. possibility of honest misconstruction or many as will be cast on Tuesday. Now length by his own official declarations.

urer and nihilist

The End of the Campaign.

The political campaign closed yesterday, so far as concerned the task of instructing the electorate and of stimulating interest in the election of Tuesday. All that remains to be done is to make ready for the voting.

The official ballots now provided for by law in nearly every State have relieved political managers of the great labor formerly imposed upon them in the printing polling places. At the same time complete purity of the ballot is secured by the new method. No accusations or even suspicions of fraud or any sort of interference with the freedom of voting are seriously made or entertained, except, of course, so far as concerns the elimination of the votes of negro citizens in Southern States, where it is freely acknowledged

as an established policy. The campaign began four months ago with the nomination of Bryan at Kansas City and the definition of the issue between the parties, which practically was ERYAN himself. Not until September was reached, however, did its vigorous pursuit begin. that there were those who accused Mr. Long before, it is true, the disguises with

ing difficulties of his first term, will be no The opinions and convictions of the On the other hand, our State Department plainer then for men to read straight than great majority of the American people has considered it inexpedient that a perit is now; but it will be contemplated then having already been formed on that sub- manent embargo should be maintained without partisan bias, and no political ject, their indisposition to discuss it further on the importation of arms into China, adventurer and his party will have any or to exhibit interest in its discussion was. It has also withheld assent from the demand motive to distort or misinterpret it. On speken of among politicians as danger- for the dismantling of the Taku forts and the other hand, equally ludicrous will be the our apathy. That actually there was no for the right to construct European forts an extreme example of their kind may be remembrance, as an historic fact, that such apathy was demonstrated practically on the read from Taku to Pekin. As we instructive. McKinleyism was understood by others at in the great odds on President McKinley's have previously pointed out, a refusal to different times to mean a wabbling, waver- reelection which were offered throughout allow China to import arms would prove ran for Congress in this town he felt acutely ing, helpless infirmity of will, a mannikin- the Union from the moment of BRYAN'S impracticable. Obviously, it would be the need of money in his canvass. He like subjection to the control of corrupt in- nomination, odds which are little increased impossible to prevent the smuggling of betook himself accordingly whither money fluences, a spineless, shiftless, shiftly habit now on the eve of the election. They rifles across the vast inland frontier of the held its custom and he asked for it. He of policy-this waverer being the McKix- began with 4 to 1 and now at the end of the Middle Kingdom, even if the Chinese pleaded that the cause of Honest Money

As in 1896, the main work of electioneerhalf a century, sent Dewey to Manila and ing appeal for BRYAN has fallen on BRYAN to connive at a violation of the law. Be- such as he were essential. He obtained Sameson and Shaffer to Santiago and himself; but he has performed it with far sides, China would not be necessarily de- the money and got himself elected and Chargee to Pekin, added more territory to less effectiveness than in his first cam- pendent upon smuggled weapons. She when the Sound Money question came up our dominion than any President since paign. In 1896 his currency theory was has admirably equipped arsenals of her he voted against it. JEFFERSON, raised the flag and the prestige a novelty that commanded interest and in- own, and all she would need to do would Now, George B. McClellan has always of the United States higher before the fluenced conviction because of the sincerity be to import Japanese instructors, in order untered himself as a gentleman, has world than ever before in history, and in its advocacy with which he was then to manufacture all the improved guns sought the association of such and has preserved at home the nation's faith and credited. At that time, too, there was and rifles that she might desire. honor while restoring blessed prosperity great and general popular ignorance as to the question, and at least " bimetallism " Perhaps enough time has classed al- was accepted with more or less carnest. Powers shall be authorized to construct tension. A man may not obtain money ready to bring to a just appreciation of ness by many intelligent men who had fortifications on the route from Taku to under false pretences and hold himself Mr. McKinley's attitude early in 1898 given at least casual study to the sub- Pekin, these manifestly rest on the assump- to be immune of the consequences. George some of his critics and opponents whose ject. Here in New York, for example, tion that Pekin will continue to be the capi- B. McClellan cannot do so with impunity. minds are not utterly awry. That was the late Mr. St. John, a thoroughly honest tal of the Chinese Empire. It is by no Do our young men of good name, or of the period, preceding hostilities with Spain, and sincere man, a bank President, wholly means certain that the imperial authorities good name and wealth combined, imagine when he was accused of indecision; of without the influence of mere political will voluntarily return to a city which, that having sought and obtained identity

now that financial centre is practically to it. The same is true of the general business community throughout the Union, even where silverism was most the Southern States, which will give their

The consequence was that this campaign began with what seemed lifelessness; but seated interest in its issue and of a determination to settle that issue once for all by the overthrow of Bryanism have accumulated steadily. They appeared in an throughout the Union, except in the eleven States of the old secession Confederacy, where alone the lifelessness is actual; they have been made manifest in thronged political meetings and were emphasized in the great demonstration of the Sound Money Parade in New York yesterday, which not even rain could restrain.

The campaign began with the issue of assault on the prevalent prosperity, and, further, the character of man he is. It acter, too, has been revealed to the people by this campaign in a light which has dissipated all the illusions regarding it which prevailed to so great an extent even among men of discernment four years ago. He has shown himself in his true colors in chief title to fame and to the gratitude of the speeches he has delivered throughout and his selection of issues have been he went or the different crowds immediately addressed by him.

His campaign managers have pursued dangerous elements and passions in the which only his domination of the municipal

forty years ago. Popular sovereignty has the treaty Powers. never been put to a more terrible test than

that which it will undergo on Tuesday. But it will bear the strain and will come out of the ordeal vindicated in the defeat of BRYAN by a majority so impressive that the endurance of the American nation in increasing power and respect and magnificence will be made manifest to all the

of tickets and their distribution to the The Delay in the Negotiations at Pekin.

Although several weeks have elapsed since the appointment by the treaty Powers of commissioners to confer at Pekin with Prince CHING and LI HUNG CHANG, Very little progress seems to have been made in the negotiations. One explanation of the delay is that the commissioners are not really plenipotentiaries, but are compelled to refer to their home Government every important question concerning which they have not already received explicit instructions. Another reason, however, about which less has been said, is, namely, that the Powers are by no means agreed concerning all the terms of settlement.

Of the six proposals embodied in the note submitted to the various Governtentions subversive of free government, conceal the real issue had been torn away. ments by M. DELCASSÉ, the head of the French Foreign Office, our State Departthat the term McKinleyism once implied was held at Indianapolis in August it was ment has accepted only three. These are, In the minds of some Americans a distaste | made manifest in its ratification of BRYAN'S | first, the punishment of the persons chiefly for Constitutional restrictions, a disposition | nomination that it was only a feature of a | responsible for the Boxer outrages, the to override the coordinate departments concerted plan to distract attention from culprits to be designated by the repreof the Government, a reckless desire to the silverism which he had dictated to sentatives of the Powers in Pekin; secusurp and domineer. The record of the the Kansas City Convention as a condition ondly, an indemnity for the expenditure President's careful and consistent ad- of his acceptance of its nomination. The which has devolved upon the Powers, herence not only to the letter of the law consequence was that the actual para- and for the losses incurred by private perbut also to the spirit of our institutions, mountey of the 16-to-1 issue was made the sons; thirdly, the establishment in Pekin of a permanent guard for the legations.

shall be dismantled and that the treaty He must henceforth dismiss all like precongenital inability to choose a part; of ambition, strengously supported the Bryan owing mainly to its relative proximity with a political organization they will be

city is undoubtedly commended not only the Bryan Democracy? proper, and by its location on the principal trade route which, from time immemorial, has connected China with Central Asia. It is true that the Powers might make a

return of the court to Pekin a fundamental condition of peace, but they could not compel the Emperor and the Empress Dowager to stay there after the allied troops had been withdrawn. Nobody, of course, would advocate a renewal of on the Republican ticket. Don't vote for war merely because the Chinese authorities | others! had exercised their sovereign right of choosing a capital. At the same time it is hard to see what safeguards could be provided for the security of foreign legations at Singanfu, or how those legations could be rescued, if imperilled. The staff officers of Count von Waldersee are said unprecedented registration of voters to have computed that to take Singanfu would require an army of a hundred thousand men, which, moreover, would have to carry provisions enough for the return as well as the forward march.

If the treaty Powers have agreed upon the aggregate amount of the indemnity to be exacted, the fact has not been made known officially, although there are persistent rumors that the sum fixed upon is BRYAN, his silverism, his repudiation, his \$200,000,000. To berrow this sum, China would need to have the loan guaranteed by one or more of the treaty Powers, and ends with the same issue still clearer and to provide for the payment of interest and stronger in men's minds. Bayan's char- for a sinking fund, she would have to increase the present duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem imposed upon foreign commodities brought into treaty ports. Would the increased duties continue to be collected by Chinese officials under the supervision of Sir ROBERT HART, or will the Powers insist that the custom houses at certain specified ports shall be managed by foreigners until the whole of the money borrowed shall have been repaid? It may he that the latter arrangement will be exacted by the bankers who undertake to finance the loan, but is it likely that our Government would agree to go into the custom house business at the port of Amoy, for instance?

The one demand in which all of the Powers concur heartily is that for the punishment of the chief culprits, no matter how closely they may be connected by descent with the reigning Manchu dynasty. Of course, it may be said that responsibility for the atrocities can be brought home to the Em- ton I home industries in his own State." He is an opportunist to just that extent community. The blackguard methods press Regent, if not to the Emperor Kwangse himself. It has been found convenient, however, to assume that they were misled pay the penalty for the indignities and injuries suffered by the subjects of foreign Powers. There seems to be no dispute inconsistency. At the same time he has to the whole country. The Bryan cam- as to the identity of the principal offenders, and, ostensibly, the Chinese court has stances of exceptional difficulty, without ends with deliberate insult to the dignity shown no disposition to shield them. When surpassing at any point or in any particu- of American citizenship as the last resort | we reflect, however, that the Emperor lar the line which defines the limitations of desperation the expiring gasp of and Empress are believed to be still in the power of Prince Tran and of the Genusurped no more than he has avoided Next Tuesday there will be cast in this eral commanding the force which conthe responsibilities proper to him. His Republic an aggregate of votes approach- ducted them to Singanfu, it is hard to will has been no firmer to do the ing fifteen millions. Never before in the credit the assertion that adequate punishpart belonging to the Executive than history of mankind has sovereignty ap- ment has been or will be inflicted upon CHARLES G. WASHBURN, who receives a salary it has been to refrain from interfering with peared in a form so majestic. In 1860, those particular persons; indeed, it is of \$15,000 as President of a manufacturing the functions of the Legislative and Judi- when the consequence of the Constitu- difficult to see how conclusive proof thereof company: cial departments of the Government. His tional election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was could be secured. It is easy in China to

The suggestion made by our State Decredible misrepresentation all along its there is no possibility of any such mad partment that the determination of the ength by his own official declarations.

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President and a scatterbrain advents

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The Parade. There has been much effusion of careless talk about the "apa by" that some incon- THE SUN of July \$1, I notice an editorial entitled. siderate observers have supposed to prevail in the national campaign. The Republicans, and most Democrats who don't subsist on rainbows, have felt sure that Mr. McKinley was to be as 'Second in Command,' with eleven in 'ead of reelected. What was there, then, to get excited about? Where were the enthusiasm and the passion of 1896? The element of doubt was not in the calculations; and it was natural that a steady confidence should take the place of the eager and deep-stirring feeling that reigned in the first But the power of the great idea which is

contest of the country against Bryanism. supreme in this canvass, as it was in that of 1896, has not waned. How great that power is was shown in this town yesterday when, through the most cheerless, drizzling weather, a multitude of men marched as light hearted as boys, insensible to the peevishness of the atmosphere, full of hearty zeal for the Republican cause. From end to end of that mighty line there was an irrepressible enthusiasm. The business men of New York were bent on manifesting their attachment to the ticket that means continuing good business and the preservation of the national good name. They are no fair-weather Republicans. Their demonstration was made more imposing and more significant by their disregard of the eccentricities of the weather.

Some bilious souls are forever prating about the indifference of New York. The parade of yesterday is good evidence that the moral fibre of this community is stanch and sound.

A Warning Case.

To those who from one reason or another incline to retain their regard for candidates on the Bryan ticket who protest an honest man's allegiance to sound money, Treaton.

When Mr. George B. McClellan last guards were incorruptible; as a matter was imperilled and that the votes in the of fact, a small bribe would induce them | Congress of sound-money Representatives

made familiar to his person the external As for the demands that the Taku forts | habit and convention of the gentleman.

Beware of such men. There were a half dozen Democrats who voted for the bill for when their votes were not needed. Suppose that their votes would have given the majority to the Bryan forces opposing it. Would they have withstood the pressure that their party would have put upon them then? It cannot be shie to trust the national credit to suspects. The only genuine soundmoney candidates for Congress are running

Towne's Prophecy.

It is as good now as it was on February 8, 1896, when the Hon. CHARLES A. TOWNE, perhaps the most respectable figure among BRYAN'S present supporters on the stump, made it in the House of Representatives:

"It is to the great Republican party at such a crists that the people turn with hopefulness, even as in times past when the hour was heavy and the way was dark, they groped anxiously that they might find and clasp with their hands the hands of the Republican party, and thus be led again to the heights of peace and along the path of Prosperity."

That is what a great majority of the people will do again on Tuesday next. They have not changed their minds, although Towne has.

It is a new feature of political demonstrations in this city that the power and authority of the municipal administration | healthy condition, both financially and comis used to fill the streets with flaunted insults to the opposing party. It is an innovation that we do not like. So also is it this phenomenal situation; and I cannot believe the conception and the act of a blackguard and on Tuesday it will be requited at the tionably President McKinley has given the polls. Verily Tammany will have cause to rue these last days of Richard Croker's upright and able statesman. Has not his despotic sway!

In the Des Moines Register a citizen of Lincoln describes the effect of Bryanism in Nebraska as illustrated by bayan's attempt to break down the Starch Trust in that State:

BRYAN'S application of trusts and his efforts to lose the starch factory in Nebraska City, thereby closing a market for the corn raised in the county and throwing out of employment hundreds of honest laboring men, has had the effect to convince thou sands of voters in Nebraska, lows and elsewhere of BRYAN'S recklessness and ignorance in the protec

"The trusts," says the Hon. JOHN B. STANCH-FIELD, "embrace every important industry in the land.' To destroy them w uld be to creat by bad advisers, and to make the latter a business convulsion only less than the convolsion that would inevitably follow free s lver.

> The notion that a man can ally himself with Bryansmoet not be politically vit at disupset by the case of the Hon. JOHN E. THAYER, the Repre-entative in Congress from the Worcesor district of Massachusetts. Mr. THAYER, who yated for the Currency Bill has been paraded by his friends as a politician of conservati m and enlightenment, and as a brake on Bryanism's revolutionary spirit. But in the frenzy of the stump Mr. THAYER now rants like DEVAN hims If. This is what he has just said of his Republican opponent, the Hon.

"If Mr. WASHBURN got to Congress, where to was course has been as true as an arrow's. the War for Secession, the whole number | bribe a poor man to be executed in the paid \$5,000 a year, which interest would be serve more fauthfully, the one that paid \$15,000 or the one that puld \$5,000?

No business man, then, according to Bryan-

of a British war ve-sel, upon whose a tion in alutieg Admiral KEMPFF with fewer guns than his rank entitled him to, we commented some month ago: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading

Rear Admiral KEMPFF's Salute, which is based on neotret information.

in May last at Yokohama, the Captain of an English endset made an unintentional mistake in saluting Admiral KEMPFF, who was then designated thirteen guns, because the English 'Second in Command.' under the Queen's Regulations, receives but eleven. The attention of the English Captain was at once called to the mistake, and he offered to 'fire two more guns ' if it were desired. He evidently referred the matter to Vice-Admiral SEYMOUR, and that officer evidently pointed out to his Captain the mistake which he had made; for a few weeks after, when the same Captain fed into company with the Admiral off Taku, he fired a second salute to Admiral KEMPFF's fing (which was not required) of thirteen guns; thus corr cting his original mistake or error. and in the most public manner, making as it were a public apology. So the statement that Vice-Admiral a mistate.

The latter part of your editorial, so far as it relates to the exchange of salutes, is incorrect. International alutes are frequently the source of errors; but in all my experience I have never known of a mistake made intentionally or of one not easily rectified. The whole subject is arranged and provided for by written inter-

At the time that Rear Admiral KEMPFP was saluted with eleven guns he did not fly the red flag, which is only shown as the mark of the juntor of two Admirals when both are present. Admiral REMEY was not present, and Admiral KEMPPF flew the blue flar. "MANILA, Sept. 18."

The account of the incident upon which our remarks were based was current in the newsapers in the last week of July. We are glad to hungry and destitute. Now the prosperity, know that Vice-Admiral SEYMOUR was mis- which has come as a consequence of his defeat. quoted in the matter. The "red flag" of a unfor was ascribed to Adm ral KEMPPP, not with the idea that he had flown it when saluted, but generically, to express his juniority.

Copper to New Jersey.

To THE PRITOR OF THE SUN Sir: I have read with interest the letter from Pennington. N. J. published in your paper to-day, annonneing the discovery of a copper vein near

To any one really conversant with geological structure, it is well known that from Vermont to Tennessee copper is found, hence the discovery near Trenton of what is termed rich ore should cause no surprise, but much interest. There is undoubtedly a deep prejudice against New Jersey as a copper fi ld but it is based on lack of resent knowledge The late Prof. Cook, formerly State Geologist

of New Jersey, was a man of conce led scientific knowledge and ability and of the strictest integrity. Your correspondent says that in 1808, he (crof. Cook), reported adversely on Jersey I know that twenty years later he was very

I know that twenty years later he was very enthusiastic as the result of his investications of the Watching or First Mountain near Somervide. N. J., notwithstanding the aforsementoned prejudice agaist New Jersey. I have been actively encaged during the last two years in opening up a mine in First Mountain near Somerville to prove that there is pay copper there.

I ave more than 1,500 feet of underground workings, and have probably 7,000 or 8,001 tons of ore on the dumn. I have just completed a concentrating works there of 50 tons fer day called a city, all of which I will the rfully exhibit to the nobel eving on proper application to me, he are ago there was no faith in the existence of zinc in New Jersey, but the wonderful development by the New Jersey Zinc C mpany has settled that.

In a general sense the geological formation in

In a general sense the geological formation in New Jersey, as far as copper is concerned, in essentially the same as in the Lake Superior re-JOSIAH C. REIFF. NEW YORK, NOV. 8

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In 1896 Bryan continually chanted the Te Deum of disaster. The country would be a large p orhous and people would starve to death, under Republican misrule. The people prospered during the fo if years of McKinley, and Bryan was repudiated as a prophet. At the present time Bryan's content on is that if the people are prosperous, yet the nation is going to destruction, because we have adopted a policy of

Our object in waging the war with Spain was not to acquire territory, but to give nineteenth century civilization to a prople bowed to the dust under a cruel yoke. But Bryan would have the American prople believe that he is sincere in his denunciation of what he terms imperialism and our disregard of the doctrine of the consent of the governed in the Philippines, while his Democratic cohorts in the S with disregard the same doctrine. The Filipinos are in warfare against our au bority, and the negroes of the South are American citizens. Bryan shows more regard for those who are enemies of the United States than he does for our own citizens His hypocrisy is only equalled by that of the sinner who still sins yet trie to sneak into Heaven by repenting. The country is still prosperous and will remain so under Republican management. All Bryan's oratorical trickery cannot avoid his defeat at the polls next week and the rejection of dangerous and damnable DAVID G. McCONNELL.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 2.

The Bursting Sentiment of the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am & Southern man, an ex-Confederate soldier, having followed Lee and Longstreet; I yi-ld to none in my devotion and loy alty to the South and to our common country, in peace or in war. Is it not a fact that never in its listory has

this country been in such prosperous and mercially, and is still forging shead, taking its place as the leading nation of the world? It would be unwise, suic dal and silly to disturb that the intelligent and thinking men of this country will be guilty of such folly. Unquescountry a wise, sound, clean and clear-cut adwisdom, conservatism, intense love of country and pronounced ability brought this country to the front rank of the nations of the world? Is not Governor Rocsevelt a brave, loyal soldier, and an ideal and typical American? Are not both candidates loyal, brave, able and patriotic? Will the in terests of this country suffer in the hands of these two great American soldiers and statesmen? Why, then, make an experiment with silver as the secret basis, and in the event of Mr Bryan's election (which, in my opinion, would be a sad day for the growing business o this country) Mr. Richard (roker, a strong adviser and a possible member of Mr. Bryan's Cabinet? In brief, imperialism and milita-ism is unadulterated rot. It is plu; erfect humbuggery and will deceive no one. Our flag has been hoisted in the Philippines and must stay. It should never be hauled down until a stable government is established. Of all people in the United States the sou hern tier of States should JOHN J. GRIFFIN. favor ex ansion. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.

Some Practical Questions Addressed to Sensi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UN Sir. Inasmuc' as 95 per cent. of the citizens of our country have labor to sell, it is for their interests to create conditions by which they can find ready market for the r labor and at the best po sible price. This can only be done by giving capital confidence, so that it will come freely into the markets and establish new enterprises that will require labor to develop. Think this over and judge for yourself whether it is true. Labor only prospers when capital prospers likewise. One cannot prosper without the other.

Do you find it hard to secure employment? Baye you been steadily employed during the and conducts him around? As you no doubt know past three years? If not, whose fault is it? Bave you received your wares regularly, and is your present condition in life better than it was during the years 1892 and 1806?

Have you the fear of losing your place that haunted you night and day during those dark days of business depres-ion, 1892 to 1896?

Do you know that the idle men applying at the superintendent's or manager's office of the establishment in which you are employed reg ulate the price of your labor? When no one is asking for work it proves that labor is fully employed and the demand for labor is good consequently the price is higher and your servies are more appreciat d than when the market is glutted and idle men are looking for werk, underbidding you. The price is governed by supply and demand, the same as any other commodity that seeks a market.

We hear a great deal of ridicule from Bryanite sources about the full dinner pail. They say there are other thing which interest people besides their stomache. That is true. The full dinner pail means plenty to eat, children, wife and self well clothed, comfortable homes, happy, contented family, in a mood to study Declaration of Independence, read their Bibles, cultivate their minds and become enlightened Christian people. Offer . Rible the Declaration of Independence, a fine work of art or discu s the political questions of the day to a starving man and judge for yourself how much interest he takes in such things. A hungry man cannot appreciate the beauties of a work of art, of (hristianity, of the Declaration of Independence, or the cultivation of the mind. He is hungry, the animal nature has control of him and there do not fill the vacuum in his stomach. The uppermost thought in his mind is how to stop that pain. Feed, clothe and warm him and the civine nature returns and he is ready to discuss abstract questions, read the Bible, study art, listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and appreciate its worth.

Four years ago Bryan put the 50-cent dollar before the man because people were poor, has fed, clothed and warmed them, he thinks it is a good time to talk imperialism, militarism and make a great deal of noise about the Declaration of Independence. How many peopie would have listened to such rot four years ag ? McKinley has sur piled the necessaries to enti-fy the animal nature, Bryan nothing but talk. Place your trust in McKinley and the necessaries to place the divine nature in as good condition as the animal will be added to

necessaries to flace the divine nature in as good condition as the animal will be added to you.

Do you know that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one means that the Government of the United States must open is mints and coin into dollars at the ratio of one ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver, whereas the market or buillion value of these two metals is one ounce of gold to thirty-two ounces of silver? That is, you individually can take one ounce of gold and purchase in the open market thirty-two ounces of silver. Should the Government, of which you are a member, hay twice the price for sliver that you individually would? You have labor to sell and are obliged to sell it in the open market at competitive prices. The Government could only nay the price for a short time and then what would be the country would receive them for your wage, and when the crash came they would be worth just the builtion value, so cents in the mean time you might have an industrial life insurance policy, or a savinar bank account, or a mortgage for say \$500, laid away, specified to be puid in so many deliars. You would not get gold, and would be obliged to accept the silver dollars of the free coinage assue worth 50 cents each, buillion value, in rayment.

Do you know that this revolution in the financial system of our country would be sure to bring about a panic and a great business depression bound to bring distress to your employer and the establishment in which you are employer and the establishment in which you are employer and the establishment in which you are employed, all for the purpose of rising the price o silver contrary to the laws of supply and demand in y clation of every principle of right and institute?

right and justice?

Can you affor I to take the chances of having the factory, est-blishment or industry in which you are employed work on short time, reduce the number of its employees or co-e down?

Remember the winters of 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

Do you believe in striking the hand that feeds

and clothes you and every other person in the civilized world, namely, capital. Every living soul in the country depends - n it to sustain life. Separate yourself from it and see how long your will survive. There is only one way to look at these things, and that is in a practical thought-ful, common-sense way. Facts are facts, and no man should try to deceive himself. If he does, he shoul i not complain if he gets cheate it.

There are only two issues in the present campaign, namely, these:

I irst—Sound money, prosperity, happy, contented, properous people; such conditions as you the state of the properous people; such conditions as you

First—Sound money, prosperity, harry, contented, preperous people; such conditions as you will admit exist to-day. Look around among your acqueit tances and companions and fudge for yourself whether this is true.

Second—Free-silver lack of confidence, hustress decression idleness, want and misery. Think tack to the years from 1802 to 1806 and judge for yourself whether this is true.
Can you affore to take chances in this campaign, executilly if you have wives, children or others depending on the sale of your labor for—llying?

Think it over and see if you can. Don't take any man's word for it. You know when you are well off and are canable of judging for yourself. Vote for your own intrest—never for spite.

McKinley has fulfilled his promise to restore prosperity and is deserving of your support.

HARRY M. GLEN.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Add to your long list of Bryan deceptions (if "deception" be strong enough language) the following statement made by him when here two weeks ago: "In the present contest many of those who are employed in the service of the Government are prepared to receive notice that their resignations are desirable if they tender their adherence to the Democratic party. During the campaign the writer has heard

politics discussed by members of both parties in the presence of and with their chiefs, but without the slightest indication of such a result, and when this deliverance of the "cheerless" was heard and read it was made the basis for numerous jokes at the expense of Bryan's adherents.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 1. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.

Riot in the Penal Code.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I call Mr. Croker's attention to 449-459, Title XIII of the Penal Code in reference to riot and the punishment of rioters, the instigators, promoters or aiders of the same, whether personally present or not. A GOOD REP. WAPPINGERS FALLS, Nov. 1.

A Bunch of Three.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: At On eonta, N. V., Monday evening during Senator De-pew's speech, I overheard the Hon. W. J. Palmer, one assertion in a public place:

What does Depew care for you? [The workingman.] As President of the New York Central Railroad he draws a salary of \$75,000 a year. As United States Senator he is paid \$12,000 a year." How many times did he lie in the above statement?

FRANK L. CARRUTH NORWICE N. Y., Oct. 31.

We should say about three times. Mr. Depew is not President of the New York Central Railroad. The salary of the President of the New York Central is not \$75,000 a year. The pay of a United States Sen ator is not \$12,000 a year.

Lesson of the Tombstone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that the information carved upon a tombstone in an ancient graveyard is timely for expectant Bryan voters

I wanted to be better, And here I am." GRAND GORGE, N. Y., Nov. 1. J. N. WRIGHT.

McKinley and the W. C. T. U.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my daily ravels from the Bronz district to City Hali I have yet o see the first McKinley chromo in a "gin mill" window. Of what is this indicative, when by actual count only 14 per cent, of the Bryan posters appear in the dwellings, leaving 86 per cent to the clubs and

sal ons! O ye W. C. T. U's., with your chain of prayer paraphernalia. why not operate in your own immediate province where there is work a-plenty for your whole W. T. STELLE

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Bryan's Personal Conductor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you explain if Mr. William J. Bryan is such a friend of the poor workingman that whenever he arrives in this city Col. Jimmle Oliver meets him at the train the Colonel represents the policy syndicate at ou courts every day. Surely they are robbing our poor. NEW YORK, Oct 31.

The lasues. DOWN with the TRUSTS, the empty Coal Scuttle and the Full Dinner Pail. (UP with the Empty Ice

DOWN with Imperialism and Government without the consent of the Governed. (UP with Emperor DOWN with official corruption by Trusts and Pri-

vate Corporations. (UP with Richard Croker and The American Ice Company, likewise that sterling monument of integrity, Mayor Van Wyck) DOWN with all suspicion of friendliness to Great Britain, the only other Nation with like interests.

tongue and civilization. (UP with Richard Croker's racing interests in England.) DOWN with prosperity to the talented who can grasp pportunities and whose untiring ability enable them to pass their fellows. (UP with the idier, the corner

loafer and the grumbler.) Finally, UP with Discontent, Anarchistic Principles, Liberty, License and Loot (DOWN with National Integrity and conservative Government.) What we want is government by a few people, for

a few people and of a few people. The people: Bryan. W. R. Hearst, Croker and the Right Honorable John P. Altgeld.

THE ADVOCATES OF FREE SILVER Atlanta's University's Prosperity.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2 .- At Allanta Univer-

sit the outlook for a very prosperous year is a bright one. The term opens with a marked increase in attendance, making the largest enrollment of students in the history of the institution: the greatest proportionate increase b :ing in the collegiate department. The teaching for e has been increa-ed by the addition of a number of efficient instructors, the industrial

number of efficient instructors, the industrial department strengthened by the addition of a class in dressmaking and an English high school course has been opened. Altegether, the work of the year has been begun by both teachers and students with an carnestness and vigor that are most encouraging.

It is gratifying to note the unusually large number of secondary schools represented by the new students. Chicago High School, Chicago, Ill., Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C.; Immanuel Ligh and Training School, Aiken, S. C.; West Broad Street High School and Knox Institute, Athens: Fationton High School, Eutonton, Barris, Institute, Augusta, Ga; Houston High School, Houston Allants University to obtain the higher education which it offers. Among the e whose Atlanta University t cation which it offers.

Dr. Webb turned out from Ne-Ha-Sa-Ne Park &

herd of five moose as an exp riment. He informed the Adirondack guides of his action. old them that if they would protect them and guar antee protection for ten years, he would open the park and turn loose in the Ad rondack woods his entire herd of moose and elk. This morning three of the noted guides of the woods, viz : J. Howard Slater, Figt McMannts and Charles Martin, appeared on our streets with a yearling bull moose, one of the five. and asked the sports to come and see it. Great indignation is freely expressed, and Garge Protector Vosburgh took possession of the careau

It is hoped that this act of three pirates will result n the Legislature making it a felony to kill a moose o eli: In the Adirondacks for at least ten years.

OBSERVER. An old guide, one too old to go.

White Labor Replacing Black in the South. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

in ante-bellum times than that the negro was the only kind of labor that could raise cotton and cane, that could stand the heat of our torrid sun; but we have seen since then white men in Texas competing with the negro in raising cotton, and white Italian labor

A Gloomy Prediction. From the Christian Intelligencer We are on the highway to becoming a Sabbath

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A letter